MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. | WEDNESDAY, 8th. MAY 1805. | Number 1022.

Sheriff's Sale,

JOHN DE FRIES, MAR POODY VENCATASAWMY NAIDOO, and MANNAPULLY RUNGIAH NAIDOO, SURVIVING EXECUTORS of MANNAPULLY TREMAIAH, otherwise TREMALROY Deceased.

Vers.—PARIAH WOONNAMMY UMMALL and TANGY IYASAWMY Moodelliar Personal Representatives of TANGY SARAVANAH Mdr. Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 15th. Instant, will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground situated at Peddoo Naigks Pettah No. 9 Chinnatomby Moodelliar street, Measuring in Length from North to South 66½ feet, and in Breadth from East to West 30 feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above Named Defendants and Seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale—10 per Cent to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase and the residue in 10 days, in default of which the Premises to be resold, and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon.

JOHN OAKES, SHERIFF.

Madras, 6th. May 1805.

NAVY BILLS.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT SPECIE IS REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF HIS MAJESTY's SQUADRON in INDIA, for BILLS upon the COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY's NAVY, LONDON, at ninety days sight.

The Tenders are to be delivered into my Office, on or before Friday the 24th. Inst. The earliest Tenders delivered, if the lowest, will be the first accepted.

On the Envelope to my address must be written "*Tenders for supplying Cash upon Navy Bills at Ninety days sight.*"

(Signed) T. HOSEASON, *[illegible] Officer.*

Naval Office, Madras, 2d. May, 1805.

Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Interest of Mr. GILBERT RICKETTS, in the MERCANTILE and AGENCY Concerns, of Messrs. CHASE, CHINNERY, McDOUALL and Co. at Madras, expired on the 31st. of December last past, which will continue to be conducted by the remaining PARTNERS, under the same Firm.

MADRAS, *1st. of May, 1805.*

A CARD.

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MR. JOHN LECKIE, and Mr. THOMAS MALCOLM, beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have this day established—A HOUSE OF AGENCY, under the Firm of

LECKIE and MALCOLM.

Mr. LECKIE requests all Persons indebted to, or having claims against him, to send their accounts for adjustment, as soon as possible.

BOMBAY, 15th. April, 1805.

Advertisement.

LEE AND SHAW

CONTINUE TO SELL THEIR

SUGAR,

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES,

VIZ.

FIRST Sort, or Chinchew at 8 Pagodas per Tub.

Second ditto, or Canton, at 6 ditto.

Third ditto, or second Canton, 5 ditto.

Fine Powder Sugar, from 8 to 4 ditto, per Box, equal to a Tub, and half Tub Sugar Candy.

Fine Clayed Sugar, at 5 Pagodas per Box of half a Pecul.

CHINA WARE-HOUSE, *Popham's Broadway, 7th. May, 1805.*

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 10th. May,

At half past 10 o'Clock,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

The Following Articles.

Consisting of

COAT Cloth—White and Purple Cassimere—Scarlet Cloths—White Jean—Three Rolls of Black Sattin—Three Rolls of Blue Silk—Two Pieces Canton Cloths—Europe Striped and Plain Cotton Hose—Cotton Gloves—Salempores—Table Cloths—Towels—Three Bags of Silk Cotton—Forty Pieces of Seringapatam Cloths for Palankeen Bearers—Three third size Globes—One Silver Watch.

AND

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 10th. May,

At 11 O'clock.

The Undermentioned Articles.

SIX Chests of Hyson Tea—a Chest of China Paper—a Chest of China Co[illegible] Paper—Kitysals—a few Casks of Beer in [illegible] Twenty-five half Cases of Holland's Gin—Two pair good Bullock Trunks—Four pair of Wall Shades, &c. &c.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

ON THE PREMISES,

On SATURDAY, the 11th. Instant,

Between the hours of 4 & 5 in the Afternoon.

A HOUSE and GROUND Situated in Singana Naick Street, No. 15, Measuring in Length from North to South forty-four feet, and in breadth from East to West forty feet.

Consisting of

A Hall, Four Rooms, a Well, with Verandah, and other conveniences.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By Branson, Jones and Reddy,

ON THE PREMISES,

On FRIDAY, the 10th. May,

At 12 o'Clock,

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRCT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, OUT HOUSES and GROUND belonging thereto, situated at Saint Thomas's Mount, the property of the late CAPT. ULICK BURKE, deceased.

The Premises (for which there is a Company's Grant) are in excellent Repair, and the purchase well worth Public attention.

Conditions of Sale.

Ten per Cent. of the Purchase Money to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the Remainder in ten days, in default of which the said premises will be resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser, with the 10 per Cent. advanced, and all advantages forfeited.

The expence of Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.—Enquiries relative to the Sale by Private Contract to be made to BRANSON, JONES and REDDY, at their Auction Room Black-town.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 9th. May,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 O'clock,

A few Bandy, Hunting and

DOG WHIPS,

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

IRONMONGERY.

ALSO

THIRTY DOZEN OF

FRENCH CLARET.

AND

FIFTY DOZEN OF

B E E R,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT THE BEACH,

Nearly opposite to Messrs. Harington, Cockburn and Harington's Godowns,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 9th. May,

Between 4 and 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Positively without Reserve,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN;

ABOUT

TWENTY CANDIES OF

COIR ROPE,

Of different Sizes,

LATELY ARRIVED FROM THE

Malabar Coast.

Will be put up One Candy in a Lot, for the Convenience of Purchasers.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM.

On MONDAY next, the 13th. Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

TWO LARGE

MARQUES,

ONE SERVANTS TENT,

ONE NECESSARY TENT,

AND

TWO PANDALLS,

With Mamooties, &c. &c. complete.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 13th. May,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock.

ONE Large Pier Glass, five feet by three.

Two Pictures of Lord Howe's Victory, in Gold Burnished Frames.

Two pair of Wall Lamps.

AND

At 11 o'Clock,

A handsome Bay Saddle Horse, fourteen and half hands high, sound and quiet, and of a good cast, with a neat Saddle and Bridle.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A TRUNK OF

BENGA[illegible] HESS[illegible]AN,

HALF [illegible]OOTS,

[illegible]EIVED.

For Sale on Commission,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

THREE BALES

OF

Fine Izaries,

AND

ONE DITTO OF

LONG CLOTH,

Fresh from the Loom.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A FEW DOZEN OF

LAVENDER WATER

JUST LANDED,

EXCELLENT

French Claret,

At 4, 5, and 6 Pags. per Dozen,

REAL CONIAC

BRANDY,

AND

REAL HOLLAND'S GIN.

For Private Sale.

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

BELL'S GUERNSEY CLARET, at per dozen, Pagodas	5
FRENCH CLARET of a superior quality,	5
Williams's PORT WINE,	4
Excellent BRANDY,	6
MADEIRA WINE, per dozen	4½
HOLLAND'S GIN in large Cases,	10
BENGAL SALT PETRE,	8
BROWN BROAD NANKEEN, per Corge,	16
WHITE MEDIUM ditto,	12

TO BE SOLD.

A DWELLING

House & Garden

AT

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.

THE HOUSE consists of an Hall, three Verandahs, four Bed Rooms, &c. with convenient Godowns, Stabling and Coach House, &c. &c.

The GARDEN contains about five St. Thomé Cawnies, is in capital order, well stocked with Fruit Trees, and has excellent Wells of Water.

For further particulars apply at Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON & Co's. where a plan of the House and Ground may be seen.

Thirteenth Asylum,

AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

SEVENTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

THURSDAY the 2d. May, 1805.

No. 3340 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.

No. 2313 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

No. 4974 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

426	427	435	469	490	495	553
848	739	836	539	623	1864	1395
1476	1658	1217	1335	1551	1796	1967
1963	1144	1264	2649	2003	2015	2147
2962	2374	2904	2797	3380	3368	3698
3255	3851	3703	3829	3573	3524	3889
4067	4439	4322	4096	4453	4631	4386
4118	4741	4772	4608	4796	4647	4583
5953	5320	5026	5841	5133	5623	5815
5593.						

J. L. HEEFKE, AGENT.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 8th. May, 1805.

On Friday arrived the Honorable Company's Ships LORD HAWKESBURY, Captain J. Timbrill; BARING, Captain Meadows, and AIRLY CASTLE, Captain Mackintosh, from Ganjam.

An American Ship has arrived at Tranquebar from Batavia, with 300 Leaguers of Arrack. The only intelligence we obtain by this medium is, that the Dutch Admiral, Hartsirck, with his Squadron, remained in total inactivity, at Sooroobay. He was, however, expected at Batavia.

Letters from Coringa mention that a Doney, having seven Frenchmen, and an American on board, (part of the Crew of LA GUSTAVE) had been seized by the Commanding Officer at that port, and the Frenchmen made prisoners. They had been put on board the Doney by Captain Quenet, in order to capture any unarmed Vessel they might fall in with.

The following PASSENGERS arrived from Bombay on the Ship TAY, Captain Meik—Mrs. Meik—Alex. Wilson, Esq.—and Lieutenants Bowdler, and Blackham.

On the 16th. ultimo, the Ship GENERAL WELLESLEY, Captain Dalrymple, arrived at Calcutta. PASSENGERS:—

Captains Dansey and Skerett, H. M. 65th. Regt.—Lieut. Vandeleur, ditto 86th. Regt.—Captain Addison—Lieut. Baen—Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts—Mr. M. Ricketts—Captain Wilson, country service, and Mrs. Wilson—Captain Y. Burn, ditto and Mrs. Burn—Mr. Arthur & Mr. Rogers.

Colonel Malcolm, came passenger from Madras, on H. M. ship Phæton.

On Thursday morning the First Regiment of Madras Fencible Infantry was reviewed, by the Commander in Chief, on the ground near the Race Stand—His Excellency has been pleased to express his approbation of the Corps in the following General Order.

"The Commander in Chief is anxious at the earliest moment to express the entire satisfaction he received, upon the review of the Madras Fencibles this morning."

"Their appearance, Steadiness under Arms and justness of manœuvre, in strict conformity to the Regulations, would do credit to an old Regiment, and cannot fail to impress the greatest respect for the commanding Officer, LIEUT. COLONEL TASWELL, by whose extraordinary exertions, supported by the united and zealous aid of Officers, this young corps has made so rapid a progress in discipline."

"The Commander in Chief shall feel it his duty to submit in the strongest terms to the Right Honorable the Governor, his high opinion of the merit of the Madras Fencibles."

[illegible] public breakfast was given by Colonel Taswell, and the Officers of the Corps, at which Lady Theodosia Cradock and the principal Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement were present.

The Ticket No. 2050, drawn a prize of ten thousand Pagodas in the present Lottery, is, the property of Mr. Robert Bailie, of Cawnpore.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain De Havilland, to do duty as Engineer with the Subsidiary Force of His Highness the Nizam.

Captain Goldsworthy, and Cornet Lawrens, permitted to proceed to Europe; Lieutenant Shene, to proceed to Sea.

Major Alexander Allan, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain Thomas Boles, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant George Wilson, to be Captain of a company, and Lieutenant H. H Pepper, to be Captain Lieutenant, date of commissions the 13th. of March 1805.

Colonel Fancourt, to command at Vellore.

Lieutenant A. Stock, to be Assistant under the Secretary of the Military Board.

BIRTHS.

At Masulipatam, on the 24th. ultimo, the Lady of RICHARD ALEXANDER Esq. of a Son.

At Colombo, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel DESBRISAY, of the Royal Artillery of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, The Lady of THOMAS, OAKES Esq of a Daughter.

The Lady of JOHN DALY Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 28th. ultimo, at the Village of Burswahputtun, near Chittledroog, while employed on a tour of duty, ALEXANDER ANDERSON Esq Superintending Surgeon of Mysore; a Gentleman no less distinguished for his great private worth and probity, than by a humane, active, and zealous discharge of his professional duties, during a long course of public service; and of whom it may truly be said, that as he lived universally esteemed, he has died deeply and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

At Quilon, on the 23d. ultimo, LIEUT. EDWARD ORMSBY, of the 2d. Battalion, 6th. Regt. N. Infantry, whose urbanity of manners & amiable qualities had endeared him to every Officer of his Corps, and whose loss will be long regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Bombay, Mr. E. BOYLAND, Assistant Surgeon.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY:—R. A. Maitland, and A. Colvin, Esqrs.—Major Armstrong, 16th. Regiment,—Captain Kingsly, Artillery,—Lieutenant Macleod, H M. 33d. Regiment,—Lieutenant Harris, 34th Regiment,—J. Frank, Esq. H. M. Regiment de Meuron.—Lieutenant Gunner, 23d. N. Infantry, and Lieutenant Birt.

ERRATA.—In our last paper, (under the head of information from the Isle of France) for—"Captain Waters's Ship the Eliza"—*read*—Captain Barbor's Ship the Pigeon.

SHIPPING.—[illegible] Bombay, May [illegible] [Sh]ip Tay, from [illegible] New York,—H. M. Sloo[p] [illegible] [S]ampton, from [illegible] sa, from Trincomallie,—4th. [illegible] d. Brig Therese [illegible] more, Capt. Birck, from the *Isle* [illegible] Ship Wadermaffes, left 15th March.

POINT DE GALLE.—Arrived April the 19th. Ship Lowjie Family, Captain G. Harrower from China—21st. H. M. Ship Terpsichore, Captain W. Bathurst—April 22d. Brig Ariel, Captain Reed, from Cochin—Also Snow Minerva, Captain Dickson, from Cochin—PASSENGERS; Mr. Gibson and Family.

COLOMBO,—24th. April,

On Friday last, about 3 o'Clock P. M. the Government House occupied by the Commander of the Forces was struck by Lightening which instantaneously demolished the upper part of the east front, and forced with great violence, the walls through the roof of the Adjoining House, occupied by Brig. Major *Colebrooke*. The General, at the time of the accident, was sitting in a back Verandah, but received no other injury than the effects of surprise so tremendous a shock, produced.

We are happy to add, that no lives were lost, and no injury to any individual except a boy of the General's, who was slightly hurt.

BOMBAY,—24th. April.

On Saturday last arrived the ship La Minerve, last from Columbo, La Minerve was captured by his Majesty's ships Tremendous, Lancaster, Phæton & Terpsicore on their late cruise.

On Sunday anchored in the harbour the Brig Fancy, Captain Beek, from Madras: she fell in with & spoke his Majesty's frigate PITT, Captain J. G. Vashon, standing to the southward.

On the same day anchored in the harbour the ship Prime, Captain Young, from Colombo.

She fell in with and spoke one of his Majesty's ships, supposed to be the Grampus, Captain Caufield—By this opportunity came passengers, John Prise Esq. his Lady and family from Manguiore.

ANOTHER EMPEROR.

A numerous meeting was assembled last night in the neighbourhood of Soho, in consequence of the issue of the following state paper:—

PROCLAMATION.

TO OUR DUTIFUL AND LOYAL SUBJECTS OF GARRATT.

We the Imperial Court of Garratt, do hereby give notice to our beloved subjects, that our August Emperor Sir HENRY DIMSDALE, will be CROWNED at his imperial palace, the King's Head, in old Compton street, Soho, on Monday the 15th of October, in the year of our Lord 1804, at the hour of eight o'clock in the evening.

Given at our Court, in Compton street this 12th. day of October 1804.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The curiosity of the public was so great to see this mock coronation, that it was hardly possible at eight o'Clock, the hour appointed, to find even standing [illegible] the Emperor was intended to be crowned. With great difficulty even his Majesty could obtain a passage, when he came forward in all the tinsel marquerade of royalty to ascend the throne.

A *Crown* bowl of punch was thought to come nearest in rank and sound of its title to the Imperial Crown. It was placed upon the Royal Head by the body guard, and "*God save the King*" was sung in full chorus. Several huzzas and shouts of "*long live the Emperor*" proclaimed that he was legally invested with the dignity.

There was a grand transparency over the throne, with the words "*Long live our Emperor*" which very much heightened the magnificence of the scene. A number of other songs were sung from various quarters, and the evening concluded with as much festivity as *gin*, *beer*, and *tobacco* could possibly produce.

The French troops which have lately been poured into the Napolitan state, are supported at the expence of the inhabitants, on whom the French officers have levied heavy contributions in provisions, articles of cloathing, &c. The King in vain remonstrated at this violation of his neutrality and sovereignty, but he was answered, that his only means to prevent those military requisitions was, by himself furnishing the army with those necessaries of which it had occasion. This information was followed by a demand for a considerable sum of money. The Royal coffers were wholly exhausted by previous applications of the same nature, and his Majesty, in order to comply with the peremptory mandate of the French commander, was compelled to impose on his people an extraordinary impost, or forced loan—of one million of Italian ducats:—to shew his subjects that this heavy burthen did not result from any exigency of his own, or of his Government—his Majesty declares in the edict under which the loan is levied, that the sum in question is required,—"*for the maintenance of the French troops, who had entered his Kingdom as Friends.*" A Courier has been dispatched to Petersburgh with advices of these events.

As the famous Painter, David, says a Paris Journal, is charged to assist General Caulencourt and the persons under his command, in the great preparations and numerous arrangements for the coronation of Napolean the first, as Emperor of the French, he has already delineated the outlines of the picture which he is charged to execute, representing the ascension to sovereignty of a fourth Dynasty [illegible] France. This favor has procured [illegible] abuse from disappointed inferior [illegible] academies, who have published several libels against him—in one of which he is particularly reproached with having formerly painted the execution of Louis XVI; the apothosis of Marat—the fete of the Goddess of reason—and the almighty under the figure of Robespierre.

The *Journal de Paris* says "We have heard that the petitions and memorials presented to his Majesty, during his journey from the coast to Aix-la-Chapelle are so numerous and voluminous, that they would fill two waggons, which hardly twelve horses could draw—and when his Majesty, whose time is so necessary and precious, for the welfare and glory of the state, did not, and could not answer or listen to every one, audacious, numerous, and more audacious complaints have been heard—every individual imagining that the Emperor has nothing else to think of but his private concerns.

"To print these petitions and memorials would furnish sufficient materials, not only for the historians, but for writers of Romances, to publish the true spirit of the times, which would convince our posterity that this is the age of ambition and selfishness—village curates have demanded Bishoprics, and borough Recorders stars of the legion of honor—old maids have asked for husbands, and old batchelors for wives and both for present pensions to support future families. There is not a place at the Imperial Court, or the Imperial Palaces, that has not thousands of pretenders, from that of the prefect of the Palace down to the scullion of the kitchen—from that of the porters of the gates, up to that of commander of the guards in the antichambers. Were the Emperor to accept of as many maids of honor as have offered themselves, the Thuilleries, St. Cloud and Malmaison, would soon contain more women than all Paris now does—and were he to encrease his gentlemen of the bed-chamber, gentlemen in waiting, pages, &c. with all those who have pretensions to those places, they would surpass in number the soldiers of the army on the coast.

The Journal de Paris, contains the following deplorable picture of the state of society in France, and must forcibly illustrates the evils arising from the facility of divorce permitted by the first National assembly, which deserves all the censure which can be passed upon it.

Among the wretched perishing in our streets from want and disease, who offer their faded charms to drunkards or libertines, of twelve—eight are divorced women—and of orphans begging by our doors, crowding our hospitals, prisons, or scaffolds, ninety of an hundred are children neglected, or by divorced parents, and therefore owe their misery and guilt [illegible] laws of [illegible]

[illegible] following marriages are said to be about to take place—Lord G. L. Gower to Lady Hester Stanhope—Lord J. Murrry to the Honorable Miss Drummond of Perth—Sir Arthur Paget to Lady Catharine Harris.

The Russian transports after landing the last division of Russian troops on the island of Corfou, returned through the Dardanells into the Black sea, for a further reinforcement, also destined for Corfou.

A dreadful fire has lately taken place in Constantinople, upwards of fifteen hundred houses have been burnt down, and the damage is estimated at upwards of four millions of piasters.

There are at present in commission in England 103 ships of the line, twenty four of fifty guns, 135 frigates, 398 sloops of war, amounting in the aggregate to *Six hundred and sixty sail*:—the utmost activity reigns throughout all the ports of England.

The subject of invasion has almost ceased to occupy the attention of the foreign Journals.

Bonaparte with a veiw to conciliate Russia, has offered to the King of Sardinia the state of Siena, in Italy, and an annual revenue of 500,000 Francs, as an indemnity for his losses in Piedmont, but his Majesty, it is added, has rejected the proposition.

The celebrated traveller M. Humbolt having written to his Majesty the King of Prussia, immediately after his arrival at Paris; his Majesty was pleased to return the following, flattering answer.

"I observed, with the most lively interest, by your letter of the 3d. of this month, that you were happily returned to Europe, from a voyage so important to the study of nature, and the knowledge of mankind, and that after you had terminated your literary affairs at Paris, and visited your brother at Rome, you propose returning to your Country to live at Berlin, and to employ yourself in publishing your manuscripts & drawings of America. I grant you without the smallest difficulty the permission you request, to continue in France and Italy until the approaching summer, and however anxious I am to be acquainted with a person, who from his love of the sciences, has supported for a series of years with unexampled constancy, the greatest fatigues, and braved the dangers of unknown countries, and by that means has shed a new lustre on his country, yet I feel myself called upon to do justice to the motives which have led to your present determination. I add to the permission granted you, an assurance that when you return to the bosom of your country, that you shall not only enjoy all those attentions due to such distinguished merit as yours, but you shall also be put in possession of an annual pension which will enable you entirely to dedicate your time to the sciencies. The present you intend to make my mineralogical cabinet, of your collection, excites my warmest acknowledgements, not only on account of its real value, but as by that means you manifest your attachment to your country. I also wait with impatience for the rare piece of *platina* with which you propose enriching my cabinet, nor am I less obliged to you, in having thought of embellishing my botanic garden, with unknown plants and seeds.

FREDERIC GULLAUME.

LONDON,—12th. December.

A Court of Directors was yesterday held at the East India House, when ALEXANDER GRAY, Esq. was appointed Second in Council; and Captain N. MACALLISTER, formerly of the Bengal Establishment, Third in Council, of the New Government forming by the Directors for Prince of Wales's Island and its dependencies.

One of our cruizers looked into Brest a few days ago, and counted twenty-one sail of the Line and five Frigates, all apparently ready for sea.

Twenty vessels have lately been purchased by Government, for the purpose of being fitted as fire-ships.

The Hannibal, armed ship, which drove on shore near Sandown Castle, is gone to pieces; great part of the stores saved.

The Admiral Magon, French Privateer, lately commanded by Blackman, is on shore, at Yarmouth, and will probably be wrecked.

His Majesty's ship Africaine, riding in Yarmouth roads, drove yesterday and came very near the beach, where she now lies in much danger; she has cut away all her masts.

A Mrs. Cox, of Nottinghamshire, is preaching at Leicester, to numerous congregations, in the old Methodist house, and a Miss Wanmey, a young lady, of 51, thirty inches high, boasts her equally *full* assemblies, at the *full* Moon Inn, in that town.

General *Thornton* is well known for his sporting eccentricities. Last year he alarmed the Yorkshire farmers by the project of a wolf hunt, and he now astonishes the whole county, by transforming his Lady into a racing *jockey*. Several motives may be assigned for encouraging such a propensity in her; but we shall hope for the best.

A labouring man, of the name of Donaldson, who lives at Irwin, in Scotland and who has been deaf for upwards of twenty years, was, a few days since, struck to the ground by lightning, while working in the fields; recovering, however, in a short time, he found to his surprise, that the only *injury* he had *sustained* was the *recovery* of his hearing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruspini are passengers on board the Mornington. Lord Evelyn Stuart and Mrs. Hunter, are passengers in the Anna.

In the event of Portugal throwing herself upon the protection of Great Britain, it is reported that the Duke of Kent will command the Troops sent to her aid from this country, and that the Duke of Sussex, will be employed to raise a legion in the Portuguese territory.

We are sorry to learn, that the hurricane in the West Indies, and which also reached to Charles town, has been more than sufficient to justify the report which we yesterday noticed. Upwards of 300 vessels have been whelmed in this wide spread ruin; this includes craft of every description. A majority of the sufferers were Americans.

The Melo-Drame is all the rage at Paris. The following new Melo-Drames were in rehearsal on the 15th ult.—*Corse la Clemence de Frederick II. Ribis la Belle Milanaise; Abomaniant*, and *le Morte de* TIPPOO.

WAR-OFFICE,—1st. December.

19th *Dragoons*—Lieutenant Colonel Sir Robert Wilson, knt. from half pay of Hompesch's mounted Riflemen, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hunter, placed on half-pay.

22d, *Regiment of Light Dragoons*—Cornet James Jones to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

34th. Foot—Lieutenant William Edwards to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Meynoe, promoted in the 27th. Foot.

73d Ditto—Richard Krohn Gatehouse, Gen. to be Quarter-Master.

75th Ditto—Archibald Eyre Obens, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brereton, whose appointment has not taken place.

94th. Ditto—Peter M'Arthur, Gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon

York Rangers—Major Samuel Swinton, from the 74th. Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Donnelan, appointed to the 48th. Foot.

Artillery—Captain Augustus Rottiger to be Captain of a Troop; with temporary Rank; Lieutenant Lewis Halfe to be Second Captain, with temporary rank; Lieutenant Augustus Sympher to be Ditto; second Lieutenant A. Cleves to be first Lieut.

WAR-OFFICE,—8th. December.

19th. Foot—Ensign Edmund Lockyer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Young, promoted in the 81st. Foot

66th. Ditto—Ensign Isaac Bean, from the 28th. Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Best, promoted.

76th Ditto—Captain James Robertson to be Major, without purchase, vice Baynes, promoted in the 8th. Foot.

72d. Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon Peter M'Arthur, from the 94th. Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

74th. Ditto—David Stewart, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Nickson, promoted in the 1st. West India Regiment.

Rev. William Hamlyn Heywood to be Garrison Chaplain at Columbo, on the Island of Ceylon.

BREVET.—Colonel John Fraser of the Royal African corps, to be a Brigadier General to the forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee islands, under the command of Lieut. General Sir William Myers.

STAFF.—Lieutenant General George Hewett, to be Barrack-master-general to his Majesty's forces; Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Peter Carey, of the 20th foot, to be Deputy Barrack Master General to the said forces; Major General John Whitelocke, to be Inspector general of the recruiting service and the army of reserve; Captain Samuel Browne, of the 6th dragoons, to be Deputy Inspector General of the recruiting service and the army of reserve, with the temporary rank of Major in the army—Major Frederick Hardyman of the Royals, to be Deputy-adjutant-general to the forces in Canada, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the army.

GARRISON.—Brigadier General Oakes to be Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth.

NATURE OF THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

There is something in the nature of the present war which distinguishes it from all tha have fallen within our observation. It is not a war fertile [illegible] battles, sieges, and military exploits: hu[illegible] is not condemned to behold the devast[illegible]ion o[illegible]vinces, and the slaughter of thousand

Perhaps t[illegible]e never was a war in which so much was th[illegible]tened, and so little done. One would have supposed, on beholding the immense preparations and armaments of both nations, that fire and sword were to be carried into the four quarters of [illegible]e globe.

If this be the [illegible]ate of things with us, let us see the course [illegible] war in France. Hanover has been seized, a[illegible] Portugal has been threatened; Spain is dragg[illegible]d into the contest; and Holland, in being condemned to take a part, is, according to the French maxim, *kept ou[illegible] [illegible] mischief.*

Bonaparte only wages war against [illegible] broadcloth and our flannels, and is distracted that all his vigilance cannot prevent their finding a market in every corner of his kingdom, His, therefore, is a war of customs and duties; he is turned into a General of Excise, and conquers no other armies than armies of smugglers, and gains no other spoils than contraband goods.

This mercantile method of conducting the war is not very consistent with the dignity of the hero. To intercept the entrance of a bale of goods into his ports, and cut off a cargo of Birmingham—ware, is certainly no great act of generalship—and yet this is the only one on which he now seems employed, and this project he pursues with the most jealous activity. Invasion he may be supposed to have laid aside, as he is now perpetually tortured with an invasion of another kind. An army of Englishmen he would not perhaps fear—but how is it possible to contend with our *Muslins*, our leather, our poplins, and *Irish linen*. The dignity of the contest, it is said, ennobles the hero—but a custom-house seizure has seldom been ranked among the feats of war, and the victories over contraband goods have obtained no record in the annals of fame.

The state of France somewhat resembles that of England under the reign of *Henry* VIII. who having had the audacity to ease himself of Papal tyranny, was, of consequence, excommunicated, and had his kingdom given to any of the Monarchs of Christendom who would be at the trouble of taking it.—They, together with the *Pope*, being unable to invade him, harassed the irritable Monarch more bitterly by shipping cargoes of *Bulls* almost daily into his ports. *Henry* was greatly molested by this invasion, and issued his proclamations against importing Bulls with the most inflexible pertinacity. But all was of no avail.—Bulls and Indulgences still came, and the *Pope*, notwithstanding the hostility of the *King*, was not wholly destitute of English revenues.

We are in a somewhat similar state with *Bonaparte*; we still make his subjects contribute to the expences of the war, and, notwithstanding all his railing and contempt, he himself is perhaps indebted to us for the *shirt on his back.*

LONDON,—15th. November,

Yesterday, about half past ten o'clock, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's House in his travelling carriage from Windsor. In a short time after, the Dukes of York, Cambridge, and Gloucester had interviews with his Majesty.

The arrangements having been made for the disposal of the two vacant Red Ribbons, and due notice having been given at the Herald's Office, that it was his Majesty's royal pleasure to hold a Chapter of the Knights of the Bath at the Herald's Office, Sir Isaac Heard, principal King at Arms, with a number of other Officers, attended.

The Chapter being opened with the usual ceremony, Sir David Dundas and Sir John Colpoys, the junior Knights present, retired, and immediately returned with *General Moore* between them; on their entrance into the closet they bowed, and continued to do so till they got close to his Majesty, when General Moore went down upon one knee; when his Majesty waved the sword of state over his head, and said, "*Arise Sir John,*" and while he was rising, his Majesty was pleased to place one of the Ribbons upon his shoulders *General Ludlow* was introduced by the same Knights, and a similar ceremony observed in investing him with the other Ribbon.

Whitehall,—20th. November.

The King has been pleased to appoint CHARLES HOPE, Esq late his Majesty's Advocate of Scotland, to be his Majesty's Justice Clerk in Scotland, in the room of Sir David Rae, of Eskgrove, Bart. deceased.

The King has been pleased to appoint SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Stanhope, Bart. Advocate and Presenter of Signatures, to be his Majesty's Advocate in Scotland, in the room of Charles Hope, Esq.

An adventurer is now in prison at Paris, who arrived some time ago from the Isle of France, where he had been landed from an American ship. He pretended to be an Extraordinary Ambassador from the Emperor of China to Bonaparte. The Council of state even deliberated in what manner he was to be presented at Court; when he was recognised by our polic spies to be a Frenchman, of the name of *Ratier*, sent to the Columes sixteen years agofor forgery. His suite consists of sixteen persons, of whom five are real Chinese, all the other are vagabonds from other parts of India. He pretended not to understand the French, but spoke by the assistance of an interpreter, until he was known again. As he has plenty of money, and diamonds to the value of 2,000,000 of livres, (82,000l.) it is generally believed, that he has been paid by some foreign state to play a trick upon Bonaparte's vanity. It is said that he will be tried as a forger, having presented credentials, signed as by the Emperor of China. He insists, however that they are true ones, though he does not deny that he was convicted of forgery in 1788.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS,—23d. *October.*

A vessel with French Colonists from St. Domingo, last from Cuba, has arrived at Nantes, after a passage of fifty days. These unfortunate sufferers from Dessalines's cruelties, state that the affairs of this Barbarian are in the most desperate situation, having made another attempt upon the city of St. Domingo, but, being repulsed with the loss of three thousand men; the remainder of his troops became mutinous, and left him to join Christophe, whose popularity and army, daily encrease.

They consider the latter as ferocious as Dessalines, but abler, more ambitious, and a greater hypocrite. To encourage desertion from his rival he has instituted *his own Legion of Honour*, with which he has promised to decorate every deserter, who joins him before the 1st of October. As to his conduct with the Whites of foreign nations, he is more political and less savage than Dessalines, it is believed that he is secretly supported by the English and Americans, whose friendship he seems particularly to court.

Since the late vigorous measures of our Captain General of Guadaloupe. which declare all American, or other neutral ships, trading with the rebels at St. Domingo, good prizes, the English under the escort of their men of war, are almost the only nation who carry provisions or succours to the blacks, and trade with them. A privateer from Guadaloupe captured lately a pirate vessel, with negroes from St. Domingo; the Commander of which wore the order of Dessalines' Legion of Honour. Before the pirates *perished in the flames!* the Captain General ordered the public executioner to destroy and burn under their eyes, this impertinent and infamous order of decoration. Such was, however, the fanaticism of these wretches, that, though tied to the stake, they never ceased to abuse the Emperor of the French, and to exclaim *Vive Dessalines!—(La Feuille Nantaise.)*

We have been favoured with the following account of the mortality that has taken place in Malaga, from the first appearance of the plague, to the 9th of October, when it may be said to have completely subsided.

DIED.—42 Persons belonging to the Cathedral—72 Private Clergymen.—81 Friars —76 Nuns.—700 Soldiers of the Regiments of Almanza and Corunna —406 ditto of the Queen's Regiment and the Regiments of Estremadura —100 ditto of the Regiment of Malaga —500 Galley Slaves and Prisoners —13 Medical Men.—21343 Private Individuals —TOTAL. 23133

PARIS—December 5.

A ceremony equally splendid and imposing as that of that Coronation, took place on the 4th inst. It was the distribution of the *Eagles*, or Colours, at the Champ de Mars, to all the different corps of the army, and to the National Guards of the 108 Departments of the Republic, on which occasion the Emperor received their oaths. The same order was to be here observed as in the procession on the day of coronation. After giving an audience to the Members of the Corps Diplomatique, in the Hall of the Ambassadors, their Majesties were to put on their imperial robes and insignia, and to place themselves on the Throne, which would be announced by a discharge from the batteries of the Thuilleries, the Invalids, and the Champ de Mars. The deputations from all the Corps of the army were to be stationed on the right and the left in close columns. They were all to approach as near as possible to the Throne, when the Emperor, addressing himself to the army, was to say,

"SOLDIERS—Behold your Standards—these Eagles must always be your rallying point: they shall always be found where your Emperor may deem them necessary for the defence of his throne, and for the protection of his people. You swear to sacrifice your lives in their defence, and that you will constantly call upon courage to keep them on the road to victory."

On pronouncing these words, the Colonels who held the Eagles were to raise them into the air, saying at the same time—*We swear it.* This oath was repeated amidst the discharge of the surrounding batteries.

FRANCFORT—Oct. 16.

Bonaparte has, within these few days, without previous claim or notice, taken possession of the Islands of the Rhine, which are private property, and by which the navigation & duties of that great commercial communication will come within the grasp of France alone, to the prejudice of Germany, in direct violation of the treaty of Luneville, and a solemn decree of the Diet of the Empire, guaranteed by Russia and France.

LONDON,—16th. November.

Yesterday Earl Moira had the honor of a conference with the King. The gracious reception which the Noble Earl received, not only from their Majesties, but from every branch of the Royal Family, shews the sensible impression which his truly noble and delicate conduct in the whole progress of the happy reconciliation has made on their hearts. We are assured that the particular object of his interview with the King, besides that of paying his loyal duty to his Sovereign, was the establishment of the Princess Charlotte of Wales at Windsor; it being his Majesty's desire, that as he means to take up his habitual residence at Windsor Castle, he should have the Princess near him.

The Prince of Wales went to Windsor this day, to dine with their Majesties, and to remain in the bosom of his family till Sunday.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, Dec. 22.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when John Bebb, Esq. elected a Director in the room of W. A. Jackson, Esq. deceased, took the oaths and his seat, & was appointed to the Committees of Government Troops and Stores, and Private Trade and Shipping.

Wm. Grayhurst, Esq. was appointed Transfer Accountant, in the room of John Peppercorne, Esq. deceased.

The following Captains were sworn into command of their respective ships, viz.

Captain Anthony Murray, Earl Howe, Madras.
——— John Stewart, Windham, Ceylon & Madras.
——— Samuel Landen, City of London, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

The Chairman called the attention of the meeting to a resolution of the Court of Directors, which had for its object an arrangement for the Government of the above Island. Several titles of letters and other papers were read, and the substance of them generally stated by the Chairman. They commented on the commercial importance of the island, and recommended that a Naval arsenal should be erected there, for the purpose of building and repairing ships. The Right. Hon. Chairman then submitted a number of resolutions for the appointment of different officers under the new establishment, with the salaries to be annexed to each office. The governors salary he proposed to be 32,000 dollars per annum, and the other officers each a sum proportionate to their rank. The places were very nearly the same in number as those already held there; notwithstanding it might seem, at first sight, as if they were a set of offices to be created by the vote of this Court. It would be more beneficial to the Company that each Gentleman serving them should have a liberal salary and excluded from all commercial transactions, than he should have a smaller salary and possess a right to trade. The Court would undoubtedly see the importance of the place in its just light, and the necessity of the establishment would immediately be obvious. From the great experience and extensive knowledge of many Gentlemen present, he was convinced that they would see as clearly as he could tell them, the peculiar advantage of having a Naval arsenal at this place. He had barely given the outline of the plan which had been agreed on, according as he had been instructed to state; and, if any gentlemen had any observation to make, he should be very happy to hear them on the subject.

The question was put on the motion, and agreed to.

Yesterday the Rev. P. Fisher was elected master of the Charter house, and the Rev. E. Wollaston rector of Blashman, both vacant by the death of Dr. Ramsden.

A numerous Medical Staff sailed with the late fleet from Portsmouth to Gibraltar, under the direction of Doctors Pincard and Anderson, who had extensive experience in cases of fever in our military hospitals in Egypt and the West Indies, during the late war.

A fourth Spanish frigate has been captured, and sent into Portsmouth. She was taken by Captain Gore of the Medusa, and struck her colours without firing a gun. She was outward bound from Cadiz, and laden with quick silver, for working the mines in South America. Her value is very great.

CROWN-OFFICE, Nov. 27.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Shire of Dumfries—Captain Hope of the Royal Navy, in the room of Sir Robert Laurie, bart. deceased.

HAMBURGH,—20th. October.

The French have published an Edict, allowing the entrance of English manufactures into Hanover, provided they are not English property. This is really taking off all restriction; for the flimsy proviso of their not being English property can serve no purpose, except that of saving the French the mortification of acknowledging in plain terms, that they have given up their absurd attempt.

LONDON,—11th. December.

The following Captains, who were omitted in the last promotion of Flag Officers, are placed on the retired list of Captains, with the rank of Rear Admiral, viz.

Hon. M. Fortescue; Sir Hary Heron, Bart.; Chas. Hughe[illegible] James Samber, R. Milbanke, W. Booth, E. [illegible]erbert, W. F, Gre[illegible]e, John Breton, James [illegible]ney, J. W[illegible]right, J. Gibson, T. Raw[illegible] [illegible], Esqs.

Yesterday a Q[illegible]al Court was held at the East In[illegible] After the usual forms, the Divide[illegible] 5th. July last to the 5th. Janua[illegible] declared to be 5½ per ce[illegible]

The Rebel Ismael Pacha, who is blockaded in Acre by the Pacha of Damascus, and the Captain Pacha, has asked a true to settle the terms of Capitulation. The Porte has sent a proper person to Acre with full powers. Tranquility is not yet restored at Aleppo.

The Porte has given leave to the *Armenians* to erect a Church at Pera, The Merchants of that nation have agreed to furnish a considerable sum for the construction.

Mr. Emmet, who was one of the Irish Rebel Directory, has arrived at New York from Bourdeaux.

The Horticultural Society lately established at Hatchard's in Piccadilly, consists of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:—

Marquisses, Stafford and Blandford.—Earls Coventry and Dartmouth.—Lords Arden, Seaforth, Cawder, St. John, and Powis.—Sirs Joseph Banks, W. Bilzard, C. Hawkins, R. Preston, W. Strachey.—The Bishop of Winchester.—Right Honorable C. Greville.—Honorable R. Greville.—John Maitland, Isaac Corry, W. Keene, &c. Esquires.

The motion for a new Writ for the County of *Louth*, has now satisfied all doubts, respecting the *actual* Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer.—After the late *badinage* on this question. Mr. Sheridan went upstairs to take some refreshment—when on one side he saw *Mr. Corry* with two or three friends, at a table—and on the other *Mr. Foster*, similiarly situated:—the former, with much good humour, called out to him "Here, Sheridan, here's a seat for you—come and take a snack with the real Chancellor of the Exchequer."—"No, no!" with equal pleasantry, rejoined Mr. Foster, "come here—its here, believe me that you'll find the true Irish Exchequer."—*Mr. Sheridan* paused between the two for a short time, till a fine dish of *hot beef stakes* passing him, were put on Mr. Forster's table. "Now," says he, (sitting down with Mr. F.) "my mind's made up—"for here are the *ways and means*, and there-"fore this must be the veritable Chancellor of "the Exchequer!"

There is, at this time, a hundred and ninety sail of ships unloading in the West India Docks—a far greater number than has ever before been assembled at that place.

We suppose that a plan has been in contemplation to seize the person of our Minister (Mr. *Taylor*) to the Elector of *Hesse*; for we find that Gentleman left Cassel suddenly, having probably received intimation of the enemy's intention.

Letters from Vienna; of the 20th. inst. state, that several regiments in the two Gallicias are put on the war establishment. The orders for this purpose were supposed to have been issued in consequence of dispatches received a few days before from St. Petersburgh.

A great shock has been given to the commercial world by the loss which has been lately occasioned in the West Indies by the dreadful hurricanes which raged three successive days in the beginning of September.

Lloyd's has been very gloomy these three days past; and the loss of the Underwriters, whose insurances are attached upon vessels of every description and nation, must be immense.

As yet, we know not the effect it will produce upon trade, though we have too much reason to fear a raise in the price of SUGAR and every kind of West-India produce.

A letter from Savannah, dated 10th. September, says—"It is impossible to describe to you the losses and appearance of things here; goods, buildings, dead bodies, animals, &c. among the ruins, shock the eye, and the distresses of the merchants, &c. are indescribable; several have not saved a book or a paper of any value. The loss in the city has not been so great, although truly calamitous. The islands around us have been totaly inundated, and *thousands of the inhabitants drowned,* principally negroes, but several respectable families are amongst the sufferers"

There was lately at Dublin a considerable meeting of Roman *Catholics*, to agree about a petition to be given in to Parliament on the subject of their *emancipation.*

PARIS,—*15th. December.*

The Swedish agent, De la Tour, was released on the 1st. inst. from the Temple, with orders to leave Paris immediately for Sweden.

All the French emigrants arrested on the 25th. of March, 1804, at Ettenheim, Kehl, and Offenburgh, and detained as state prisoners, have been released. Thn Duke d'Enghien's suit were conducted by gens d'armes to the right bank of the Rhine. They are in future to keep at a certain distance from the French frontiers. All their effects have also been restored them.

SOULT, the French General in Command at St. Omers, thus describes in his official dispatches the machine taken in one or two of our fire boats which were driven a shore near Boulogne. "The machine has been taken to pieces and within it was found a *pendulum* movement wound up to go for several hours, the springs of which communicated to a strong musket lock which was to go off when the pendulum movement should come to its last stroke. The pan of the lock was primed with gunpowder, and several matches whose ends were contiguous thereto also communicated with the f[illegible]ks."

BOMBAY COURIER,—20th. April 1805.

On Saturday arrived the Brig Shannon, Capt. Babcock, from Bussorah, left the 7th. March—Passengers, Messrs. Cumming and Gardner.

Yesterday arrived La Jeune Clementine, brig, Capt. Nimmo—She touched at Muscat 18th January, and at Bushire on the 1st March,—Passengers, Capt. Barclay late of the Zephyr. By this opportunity we learn that things are still in a very unsettled state on the coasts of the Persian Gulph.

On Monday arrived from Goa, Sir William Clarke and family.

By Letters from the Camp before Bhurtpore dated 19th. March, we learn, that on the preceding morning the ceremony of investing LORD LAKE with the Killaat had been performed. A tent was pitched in the rear of the last of the Bengal troops, when the Mogul's Vakeel was ready to present his Lordship with the Dress of Honor, sent from Shaw Aulum. A vacant throne was also prepared. The Vakeel placed on Lord Lake's head a gold embroidered TURBAN, and made three Salams to the throne. The ceremony concluded with a Royal Salute. This investiture is understood to give Lord Lake the power of life and death over any subject in the Mogul dominions.

FORT WILLIAM,—17th. April, 1805.

A Letter from Captain Hutchinson of Artillery, Commanding at Rampoora, to the Adjutant General, of which the following is a copy, has been received from His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before you the following detail of the Capture of Darrara, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The ditch is fifty-seven feet in breadth, and in depth twenty-six feet; from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the Renny, is thirty-one feet; from the Renny, to the top of the Rampart, is twenty-five feet, six inches: in front of the gate is an outwork, with a gate, well defended, and a ditch, communicating with that of the Fort. A Detachment had been ordered against the place, but receiving further accounts of its unexpected strength, I joined the Party on the 20th instant, with one hundred and fifty Sepoys, two 12-Pounders, two Howitzers, and two 6-Pounders; on seeing the Fort, it instantly appeared to me necessary to erect a Battery at thirty-five yards from the Counterscarp, and another still nearer to breach the Renny and Scarp. Every thing being in readiness at noon on the 21st the Storming Party advanced with the utmost bravery, commanded by Lieutenants Nugent and Lane, with the greatest spirit. The storming Party was headed by six Artillery Men, whom it would be injustice not to name. Corporals Cross and Hislop, Gunners Campbell and Johnston, Matrosses Muller and Hudson. Johnston was killed, and Hudson shot through the Body and Arm, after which he charged, and killed three of the Enemy. Unfortunately some of the Garrison escaped the Night before, but the following is a correct account of those who remained. Fifty-nine men were killed in the Fort, fourteen in the Ditch, and Renny, and two upon the Plain, four Wounded Prisoners, and one Prisoner unhurt.

KILLED—5 Artillery Men, 3 Sepoys, 1 Bheesty, 1 Classey—WOUNDED—Lieutenant W. A. Yates, 3 Artillery Men, 2 Subidars, one badly, 12 Sepoys, three ditto, 3 Golandause, one ditto, 3 Lascars, 1 Classey, 1 Bildar.

One of the Irregulars was killed; and one wounded; and one of the Troop Horses killed.

To Lieutenant Colonel Holmes I am particularly indebted, as the Colonel sent his Cavalry with me, under the Command of Lieutenants Smith and Bowen, and it was from their exertions that not one of the Enemy made his escape, many having attempted it.

I cannot express how much I owe to the Officers and Men I had the honor to command, and having mentioned Lieutenants Nugent, Lane, and Yates, with Lieutenants Grant, Smith, and Bowen, of the Bombay Division, I flatter myself their deeds will speak more in favor of their conduct to His Excellency General Lake, than any thing that I can say.

C. HUTCHINSON,

Camp near Darara, 22d. March, 1805,

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,—18th. April.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Copy of a Letter addressed by His Excellency in Council to Major General the HONORABLE SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, *K. B. on the occasion of the departure of Sir Arthur Wellesley from India, be published in General Orders.*

TO MAJOR GENERAL THE HONORABLE SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

1. The Governor General has communicated to the Board, the orders contained in his despatch to your address, dated the 24th of January 1805, by which you are authorised eventually to relinquish the powers committed to you by His Excellency's instructions, dated the 9th. of November last, to take upon you "the chief "command of all the British Troops, and of the Forces of our Allies serving in the Territories of the "Peishwah, of the Deckan, or of any of the Marhatta "States or Chiefs, and to assume and exercise the gene"ral direction and controul of all the Political & Mili"tary affairs of the British Government in the territo"ries of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, of the Peishwah, "and of the Marhatta States and Chiefs."

2. On this occasion the Governor General in Council considers it to be his public duty to record his high sense of the great and important advantages, derived to the British Interests in India, from your numerous and substancial services in the Field, as well as from the prudence, judgment, and distinguished skill and ability, with which all the political Negociations intrusted to your charge have been conducted.

3. Your long assiduous, able and valuable services in Mysore, have received on every occasion, the entire approbation of this Government. And the Governor General in Council deems it to be his duty to acknowledge, that the due execution of his orders with regard to the Government of Mysore, is to be ascribed in a great degree to your conduct, and that the prosperous condition of that Country, and the happy state of the British Alliance with the Rajah of Mysore, are to be attributed to the efficient aid which you have given to the several Residents who have been employed by the British Government at Seringapatam; and to the Dewan Poornayah in the discharge of his duty.

4. From the time of your march from the frontier of Mysore on the 9th of March 1803, until the conclusion of the late War with Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, the success of your Military Operations was uninterrupted and splendid, and His Excellency in Council considers it to be a tribute of just approbation to add that during the entire course of your eminent services in the Deckan, you invariably displayed all the qualities of a most skilful and gallant Officer, together with those principles of justice, honor and moderation, which are calculated to reflect additional lustre upon the triumphs of the British Arms, obtained under your personal command.

5. The public interests were essentially promoted by the judgment and discretion manifested by you in conducting the restoration of the Peishwah, to the Supreme Authority of the Marhatta Empire, in conciliating the Southern Marhatta Powers, and in maintaining the efficiency of our Alliance with the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

6. During the course of your communications with Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, previously to the commencement of the war, your proceedings were regulated by the strictest principles of moderation and by the most comprehensive and accurate view of the rights, interest and duties of the British Government in India. Your conduct throughout the Negotiations for the conclusion of Peace, with both the hostile Powers, manifested the most distinguished judgement, ability, firmness and temper. The pacification effected by you in the conclusion of the Treaties of Deogam and of Sirje Anjengaum, was highly glorious to the British Governmets, and beneficial to the general interests of India, and your prudence and discernment in the conduct and conclusion of your Negotiations with the Rajah of Berar, and with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, correspond with the glory of your atchievements in the Field, which have added splendor to the British Empire in Asia.

7. The Governor General in Council therefore signifies his public thanks to you for the eminent Civil and Military services which you have rendered to your Country, and to the Honorable Company in India, and will earnestly recommended your conduct to the favorable consideration of the Honorable the Court of Directors and to the gracious notice of his Majesty.

8. With a view also to recommend your great and brilliant example to the imitation of the Service in India, His Excellency in Council will trasmit Copies of this Letter to the Governments of Fort St George and of Bombay, and will publish the sentiments herein recorded in General Orders to the army in India.

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.
G. H. BARLOW.
G. UDNY.

LAUNCH OF THE HIBERNIA.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 18.—Yesterday at noon, the weather cleared up, and every avenue to the Dock-yard was completely filled up, till the gates were open at half past three. At a quarter past four the frigate was launched, viz. the Circe, of 38, and at half past four, the Pallas, of 38, went off the stocks, and both were soon hauled along side the North Jetty head. At five, the crowd all pushed towards the slip on which sat the proud HIBERNIA, of 120, ready to start. At half past four she moved gracefully and majestically along the slip into the bosom of that ocean she is, no doubt, destined to honor hereafter, in defence of the rights of Great Britain and Ireland.

The incessant cheers of nearly 30,000 spectators afloat and ashore, when she gracefully plunged for the first time into the ambient waves—the roaring of cannon, &c. made the welkin ring again, and were re-echoed from hill to hill, and ship to ship. As soon as launched, the Hibernia was hauled along-side the sheer hulk Yarmouth, and to-morrow morning she, with the Circe and Pallas are to be taken into the vacant docks to be coppered.

In the course of the forenoon, the St. George 98, and the Europa 44, were floated out of dock thoroughly repaired for commission. The Caledonia 120, Union 98, and two fir frigates of 38 guns each, are to be laid down directly, and forwarded with the utmost expedition.

The HIBERNIA's length on deck, is 216 feet, 52 feet 3 inches broad, measures 2060 tons—her head is a light airy figure, beautifully carved.

In addition to the melancholy intelligence respecting the effects of the hurricane in St. Kitt's, we have to mention the further particulars of the horrible devastations in several other islands. Every one of the Windward Islands was supposed to have in some degree felt its effects—but they were principally confined to the harbours, and the losses in the interior of the islands were of little consequence.

The fury of the hurricane was chiefly experienced in the islands of St. Kitt's, St. Thomas, and Dominica.

At St. Kitt's every ship which was at anchor was entirely lost. They were supposed to be at least one hundred.

At Dominica, out of twenty-eight ships and a sloop of war, the Osprey, lying in the Bay, twenty-six, and the sloop were lost.

The damage done at Barbadoes, is comparatively insignificant. None of the Squadron under Commodore Hood has received any material damage, and there were only two ships lost.

To the losses which we have above stated, we have to mention the loss at St. Bartholomew's of 56 vessels—at Antigua, 58, and at St. Thomas's 44, out of which five only were English.

The privateer Josephine, of 44 guns, Fanny of 32 guns, and Madame Murat, of 32 guns, sailed from Bourdeaux near a month ago, and as nothing has been heard of them since, they are supposed to be destined for the East Indies.

The Royal Treasury at Savannah, was lately robbed of 250,000 dollars in doubloons.

It is reported that M. de Viudreuille, our Charge de Affairs to the Court of Madrid, has received orders from the Emperor, to notify, that his Majesty should see with pleasure, all difference between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, soon and amicably settled. *Le Clef de Cabinet.*

The equipages of the Bonapartes, on the occasion of the Coronation, were remarkably splendid.—His Majesty's carriage was drawn by 8 bay horses, ornamented with plumes of white feathers and led by footmen; by the side of the carriage door were their Imperial Majesty's pages—behind their carriages were twenty-four carriages, each drawn by six horses, belonging to the Princes and Grand Officers; her Imperial Majesty's coach, drawn by eight horses with plumes of feathers, contained the POPE—then followed the carriages of the Ministers, Marshals, and Generals all drawn by six horses, and all new. Prince Louis's and Marshal Murat's equipages, were the most splendid.

Sir John Orde sailed on Friday with his squadron for the streights of Gibraltar. Admiral Cornwallis cleared out from Torbay on the same day, to endeavour to recover his station off Brest.

A fleet of four hundred sail has arrived from the Baltic.

The Flotilla at Boulogne, remains quietly in the inner harbour.

EDINBURGH, November 15.

Yesterday came on at Holyrood House, the Election of a Peer, in the room of the Marquis of Tweedale, deceased. The Candidates were the Earl of Lauderdale and the Earl of Kellie. The *latter* was chosen, having thirty-two votes, and the Earl of Lauderdale only twenty.

STATE PAPERS.

Copy of a Note transmitted by the French Minister for foreign relations, to the Imperial Russian charge D'affaires.

Dated Paris, 26th. Floreal (May 16th. 1804).

I have laid before the First Consul the Note of the 22d. Floreal (May 12), which you did me the honour to transmit to me.

The First Consul observes with regret, that the influence of the enemies of France has prevailed in the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, and that it now puts at hazard the good understanding which was established with so much pains, and which appeared to be so well confirmed by the happy effects which it has produced.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, who undoubtedly are the two Powers the most concerned in the fate of the German Empire, have understood, that the French Government was sufficiently authorised to arrest, at two leagues distance from her frontier, French Rebels, who conspired against their own country, and who, by the nature of their plots, as well as by the terrible evidence which corroborated them, had placed themselves out of the protection of the Law of Nations.

The German Princes having thus been satisfied, the First Consul would have nothing to say to the Emperor of Russia on a point which does not in the least concern his interest; but he will always be happy to speak to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia with that openness which Europe knows he possesses, and which only is becoming great and powerful States.

If it be the intention of his Majesty to form a new Coalition in Europe, and to recommence the war, what need is there for empty pretences, and why not act more openly—Much as the renewal of hostilities would grieve the First Consul, he knows no man in the world that could put France in fear—no man whom he would suffer to interfere in the internal concerns of the country; and since he himself does not meddle with the parties or opinions between which France may be divided.

In the Note, Sir, which you have delivered, you require "That France should employ the most efficacious means to tranquilize the different Governments, and to let an order of things cease in Europe, which is too alarming for their security and independence." But is not this independence of the state of Europe attacked if it appears that Russia protects and maintains, at Dresden and at Rome authors of plots, who seek to abuse the privilege of their residence, for the purpose of disquieting the neighbouring States—and if the Russian Ministers at most of the Courts of Europe pretend to place under the protection of the law of nations, persons who are natives of that very country where those Ministers reside, as M de Marcoff wanted to do at Paris with a Genevese. These are real infringements of the independence of the states of Europe—these are the very infringements which ought to excite their vigorous remonstrances. The circumstance against which an outcry is raised, is of a different nature.

By the Treaty of Luneville, Germany and France had mutually engaged to allow no Asylum to any of those men who could disturb their respectative tranquillity. The emigrants who resided at Baden, at Friburg, at Dresden, &c. were by that Treaty not to be suffered in the German Empire; and this circumstance shews what real impropriety there was in the conduct of Russia. France requires of her to remove emigrants who were in the employment of Russia, at the time when the two countries were at war, from countries where they rendered themselves conspicuous only by their intrigues; and Russia insists upon maintaining them there; and the remonstrance she now makes, leads to this question:—*If, when England planned the murder of Paul I (supposing intelligence to have been received that the authors of the plot were at a league from the frontier,) would not pains have been taken to arrest them?*

The First Consul hopes, that his Imperial Majesty whose excellent mind and noble character are so well known, will sooner or later perceive that there are men who will avail themselves of every means to raise enemies to France, and who thereby seek to make a diversion, and rekindle the flames of a war, which is advantageous only to England. This war never will take place with the First Consul's consent; but whosoever may declare it against him, he shall ever prefer it to that of things which should tend to destroy that quality between great Powers, which tend to the detriment of France. And as he does not arrogate to himself any operation of the Russian Cabinet, he demands a perfect reciprocity in this respect.

I continue, Sir, firmly to hope, that declarations so candid will be fully appreciated by your Court, and that they will tend to dispel the clouds which malice spreads between our countries with a success greatly to be lamented.

Substance of the note which the Emperor of the French directed to be returned, in answer to M. d'Oubril's note of July the 21st.

After stating the astonishment of the Emperor of the French at the complaints of Russia, and the tone in which they are expressed, which is represented as being that of a Conqueror dictating to a subject Power, instead of the familiar tone which ought to be used between the two countries, standing upon terms of intimacy, and treating upon a system of perfect equality.

The Note asserts, "that France has a right to reproach Russia, with having neglected to execute her engagements; with having interfered and changed the Government of the Seven Islands, which was placed under the joint guarantee of France, Russia and the Porte, without concert or communication with France; with having sent large bodies of troops to Corfu, and having made an ostentatious preparation of sending additional numbers.

That the Emperor of Russia had also given an open reception to the Emigrants of every description, and had conferred on them public employments; and so far from expelling from his dominions the individuals of the Bourbon Family and their head, had allowed them an asylum in the Russian territories, and had participated in their criminal projects; contrary to the wise example of his father, at the time of his endeavouring to terminate the war, and to restore the tranquillity of Europe.

That Russia had recently placed itself in a posture of direct defiance to France, by ordering a Court mourning, as a mark of respect to the memory of an Agent in the pay of England, engaged in a criminal design to effect the ruin of France; that Russia had acted in this manner, after this Traitor to his country had been condemned by the just decision of a tribunal of the French Government and had been executed in pursuance of his sentence.

That these, and many other examples of the ill disposition of the Russian Government, the whole of whose conduct towards France had undergone an unaccountable alteration; the glaring partiality which Russia uniformly manifested towards England, and the perfidious conduct and the plots of Markoff, who had encreased the differences between the two Governments, and had engaged in all the wicked designs of the Emigrants and disaffected persons in France; that these were the real causes which induced the Russian Government, to adopt that cold inexplicable conduct towards France, which it had lately thought proper to evince, upon every occasion.

That finally, if notwithstanding all the solicitude of the Emperor of the French, to maintain the relations of peace and amity between the two countries, the Emperor of Russia should join his arms to those of England, the Emperor of the French would in that event, rely on the skill and valour of his armies and would maintain at every hazard the honor of France, and the lustre of the French name.

CRIM. CON.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Nov. 29.

CHAMBERS v. CAULFIELD.

The pleadings being opened, Mr. Erskine in a short speech stated the circumstances of the case. The plaintiff was son of the late Sir William Chambers, who, in the year 1787, married a daughter of the late Lord Rodney—she was then aged only 17, and Mr. Chambers was but 18. They conceived a mutual passion for each other, and eloped to the North, where they were married. They were afterwards re-married in form with the consent of friends on both sides. They continued to live in mutual happiness and domestic comfort, and the fruits of their union were NINE CHILDREN.

The defendant Captain Caulfield, was an officer in the army, mixing much in fashionable life. The lady was of most elegant person and fascinating manners. Captain Caulfield met her at an assembly at Huntingdon, where from the attention he paid her, which was afterwards continued, he diverted her affections from her husband. Mr. Erskine concluded by making some general observations, and added, that experience had taught him to prefer merely stating the simple facts of such cases, than by any declamation on the atrocity.

After the examination of witnesses, Mr. Dallas was heard for the defendant, and contended that the plaintiff had by ill-treatment alienated the affection of his lady, and thereby had been the principal cause of his own dishonour—to establish this assertion, the Learned Gentleman read several of Mr. Chambers' letters—after which Lord Ellenborough charged the Jury, who returned a verdict, 2000l. damages.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 3.

4th Regiment of Foot—To be Majors, Captains Francis Brooke, Edmund Faunce, & Thomas Howard, from the 9th foot.

BREVET.—Captain John Laing Weir, of the 86th foot, to be Major in the army.

STAFF.—Major Robert Sewell of the 48th foot, to be Deputy-adjutant General, to the forces serving in the Island of Malta, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel.

Charles Rawdon, Esq. late Major of the 122d foot, to be an Inspecting Field-Officer of Yeomanry & Volunteer corps, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Lieutenant-colonel George Murray, assistant-quarter master General, to be Deputy quarter-master General of the forces serving in Ireland.

Permanent assistant Quarter-master-general.—Major Hamdie Harcourt to be Lieutenant-colonel.

Captain Launcelot Holland from the 1st foot-guards, to be permanent assistant-quarter-master-general, with the rank of Major.

To be inspecting Field Officers of Yeomanry & Volunteer corps in Ireland.—Lieutenant-colonel the Honorable William John Gore, from half-pay of the 9th foot. Major Richard Legge, of the late Royal Irish artillery with temporary rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the army. Arthur Benson Esq. late Lieutenant-colonel in the 66th foot, with temporary rank of Lieut.-colonel in the army.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 6.

The King has been pleased to appoint General Sir Thomas Trigge, K. B. to be Lieutenant General of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the room of General William Viscount Howe, K. B.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-colonel James Murray Hadden, to be Master-Surveyor & Surveyor-General of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the room of Lieutenant-General Alexander Ross.

MADRAS: PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*

MADRAS COURIER

EXTRAORDINRY.

FRIDAY, the 10th. May, 1805.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 23, 1805.

The following heads of Intelligence, compiled from Official and Authentic Documents received by His Excellency The Most Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, are published for General information.

MAJOR General Smith with a detachment of Cavalry under his Command, having effected the expulsion of Meer Khan from Rohilcund and the Doab, rejoined the Army of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief before Bhurtpore on the 23d. March. Meer Khan having recrossed the Jumna, had arrived at Futtypore Seekree, two days before General Smith's arrival at Bhurtpore.

This Chieftain had been abandoned by his Troops, with the exception of a small body of Cavalry. The whole of his Infantry and Artillery quitted his service about the period of his incursion into the Doab, and have since been employed by other Chieftains. Meer Khan himself is gone off in search of employment, attended only by a few hundred Predatory Horse.

On the 29th. of March, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, with a Column of Cavalry under His Lordship's personal Command, and a Column of Infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Don, marched at two o'clock in the morning, to surprize the Cavalry of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, which was encamped at the distance of a few coss from Bhurtpore, The apprehension of being surprized had induced the Enemy to encamp in several seperate divisions, and the Operations of the British Troops were directed against two of his principal Encampments.

His Lordship with the Cavalry, took a circuitous direction, to the Right under the Hill; whilst Lieut. Colonel Don with the Infantry, proceeded to the left, by the direct road to the position of the Enemy. The Enemy having received information from his Hircarrahs of the approach of the British Troops, was prepared for flight when Lord Lake reached his Camp. The Enemy however suffered some loss in his retreat from the fire of the Column of Infantry, and notwithstanding the rapidity of his flight, a charge was effected by the British Cavalry, in which about two hundred of the Enemy were destroyed.

A quantity of Baggage and Cattle, consisting chiefly of about fifty Camels, one hundred Horses, two Elephants, and twenty Hackeries was captured by the British Troops. Lord Lake after pursuing the Enemy to a considerable distance, returned to Camp at eleven o'clock in the same morning.

On the 1st. of April, Lord Lake received intelligence that Jeswunt Rao Holkar having retired to a greater distance from the British Army, had assembled the greater part of his Troops and Baggage at a position, eight coss from Bhurtpore, in the direction of Futtypore. Lord Lake, in the expectation that the vigilance of the Enemy would be diminished in consequence of the distance to which he had removed, determined to attempt to surprize his Camp. His Lordship accordingly marched at one o'clock on the morning of the 2d. of April, with the whole of the Cavalry, the Horse Artillery, and the Reserve of the Army, and arrived in the neighbburhood of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Camp, before the dawn of day; Jeswunt Rao Holkar had received intelligence of Lord Lake's approach about two hours before His Lordship had reached the vicinity of his Camp, and had sent off a part of his Baggage.

The Enemy was posted round a high Village, with his front covered by cultivated Fields, surrounded by high Enclosures. It was still dark, but the fires of the Enemy enabled Lord Lake to make his disposition for the attack without for day-light.

The Cavalry, formed in two Lines, moved round to the Right, whilst the Reserve and the Horse Artillery under Lieut. Colonel Don was ordered to gain the Left of the Village with as much expedition as possible. The Cavalry advanced at a trot, and when arrived within a short distance of the Enemy, the Right Squadrons of each Regiment in the first Line were ordered to charge, supported by the remaining Squadrons, and by the second Line.

The Enemy on seeing the advance of the British Troops, made every possible exertion to escape, but was charged with success in various directions, and suffered great loss. The British Cavalry continued the pursuit to a very considereble distance, and did not desist until the Enemy was entirely dispersed. The Enemy is said to have lost upwards of one thousand Men on this occasion.

Upon the return of Lord Lake to Camp, a body of infantry, with Colours, was observed moving in the direction of the Jungle which surrounds the Town of Bhurtpore. This body of Infantry was immediately charged by a Squadron of His Majesty's 8th. Dragoons, under Colonel Vandeleur.

Upon the approach of the Squadron, and after a few of the Enemy had been cut down, the remainder threw down their Arms, and were made Prisoners. The Colours of this Corps were captured, and it proved to be a body of Meer Khan's Infantry, which having quitted that Chief, was proceeding to offer its services to Runjeet Sing.

Lord Lake returned to Camp at one o'Clock, P. M. after a march, including the pursuit of the Enemy, of upwards of fifty Miles.

A Detachment composed of the 1st. Battalion of the 25th. Native Regiment, 6 Companies of the 24th. Native Regiment one Battalion of irregular Infantry, & the Agra irregular Horse, the whole commanded by Captain Royle, marched from Agra on the 26th. of March, to dislodge Hernaut, the Chelah of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who with the remains of Holkar's Infantry and Guns, and a body of Holkar's Cavalry, under Bapoojee, had occupied a position between Bharee and Dholpore. Captain Royle's Detachment, after a march of twelve coss, came up with the Cavalry of the Enemy under Bapoojee on the 31st. March, and succeeded in completely defeating this Corpr.

On the 6th. of April, Captain Royle received information, that the principal body of the Enemy, of which he was in pursuit, had taken up a strong position under the walls of the fortified Town of Adawlut-Nugger. This body of the Enemy consisted of between three and four thousand Men, Cavalry and Infantry, and three Guns. Captain Royle arrived at Adawlut-Nugger, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 7th. of April, and found the Enemy advantageously posted, having the Fort of Adawlut-Nugger in his Rear, and his Front and Flanks covered by the deep Ravines, occupied by Troops.

Captain Royle, with great spirit and judgment, immediately formed his Detachment for the attack, and advancing under a very heavy and well directed fire from the Enemy's Artillery, and from his Troops stationed in the Ravines, compelled the Enemy to abandon his Guns, and to retreat with the loss of all his Artillery and Baggage. The Agra Horse under Colonel Pohlman, pursued the Fugitives to the distance of five coss from Adawlut-Nugger, and killed great numbers of them.

On this occasion were also captured upwards of twenty stands of Colours, and a great number of Musquets, of European manufacture, Matchlocks, Pikes, &c. &c. The conduct of the Troops in this action was highly exemplary, and especially that of the newly raised Battalions of the 24th. and 25th. Regiments of Native Infantry, which had not been embodied for more than a period of five Months.

His Excellency the right Honorable the Commander in Chief having completed his Arrangements for the recommencement of Operations against the Town of Bhurtpore, changed the ground of his Encampment before Bhurtpore on the 9th. of April, and took up his final position for the attack.

The reduced condition of Jeswunt Rao HOLKAR's power and the manifest inutility of continuing to afford support to the declining fortune of that Chieftain, added to the preparations for the attack of Bhurtpore, had previously induced Rajah Runjeet Sing to sue for Peace on the 25th. February, and to offer terms, which after some Negotiation, were with certain modifications, accepted by Lord Lake under the authority of the Governor General.

An Agreement was accordingly formed on the 19th. April, by which Runjeet Sing has ceded to the Honorable Company the Fortress of Deeg, and has restored all the Districts which were conferred upon him by the British Government after the conclusion of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah. Runjeet Sing has also engaged to pay the sum of TWENTY LACKS OF RUPEES to the Company; of this sum, three Lacs of Rupees are to be paid immediately, and the remainder by instalments, at stated periods. The Son of Runjeet Sing was delivered up to Lord Lake on the 11th. April, as an Hostage for the due performance of these Engagements.

Lieut. Colonel Holmes, of the Bombay Establishment, with a valuable convoy of Provisions and Stores from Guzerat, and Treasure to a large amount, for the use of the Bombay Army under Major General Jones, marched into Camp before Bhurtpore on the 26th of April. Colonel Holmes had marched from Guzerat to Bhurtpore, without having met any material interruption: and since he passed Kotah, he had not seen any Enemy.

It appears by the most authentic accounts, that Jeswunt Rao HOLKAR is reduced to the greatest distress, and that his Force is nearly destroyed. The Troops which remain in his service, are not more sufficient to form a guard for the protection of his Person, and even these are entirely dispirited, and harassed by the several defeats they have recently experienced, and by the continual state of the alarm in which they have been kept by the persevering activity and vigilance of the Commander in Chief.

The Dominions of the Company in Hindostan are in a state of Tranquillity, and the bands of Robbers which had disturbed certain Districts of the North Western Provinces, have been expelled.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble, The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

The Ship Arran, Captain William Robb, anchored yesterday off Calcutta, from Madras, whence she sailed on the 15th. curt.

PASSENGER.—Miss Fleming.

A Dutch 44 gun Frigate has sailed from Batavia, her destination not known.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, April 29, 1805.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major Robert Ridge, of the 10th. Native Regiment, to retire from the Service on the pay of his rank, agreeably to his request.

Head Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore, 13th. March, 1805.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

22d. Regiment of Foot.

Ensign Joseph Bishop, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice S. Swetnam promoted in the 76th. Foot, 28th. February, 1805.

73d. Regiment.

Lieutenant E V. Kenny, to be Captain of a company by purchase, vice Edward Ritso, who retires—24th. December 1804.

Lieutenant A J. Maclaine, to be Captain of a company, vice Gawler deceased, 25th Dec. 1804.

94th. Foot.

Ensign Thomas Donald from the 73d foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice James Donald promoted, 20th. January 1805.

BOMBAY COURIER,—27th. April 1805.

By a recent opportunity the following persons, have left the Presidency for EUROPE, Colonel and Mrs. Callander, Francis Baron de Wrede and Anna Helena Baroness de Wrede, Lieutenant Colonel Paterson, Capts. Edward Stephenson and Edward Lowes of the Bombay Marine, Lieut Joseph Smith, of His Majesty's 65th. Regiment, and Mr. Whitaker—Children Miss Mary Elizabeth Armstrong, and Mr. Urquhart.

Yesterday Colonel Sir William Clarke, Bart. left the Presidency under a salute.

By letters from Calcutta we learn, that the Thetis, Captain Richardson, has been taken up as a Cartel Ship, to proceed to the Isle of France, with Captain Bergeret, and about 120 prisoners, to bring back from thence a similar number.

We understand that Captain Bergeret has been treated with much distinction at Calcutta. He has been allowed a handsome establishment, and all ranks have united in shewing him every mark of honor and esteem.

LONDON—17th. September.

The Hannah, Arcade, Mary, Sea Nymph, and Maria cartels, arrived on Thursday at Plymouth, after a passage of nine weeks from Jamaica, with 1500 French prisoners on board —the remnant of the fine army sent to and sacrificed in St. Domingo. They are to perform a strict quarantine of twenty-one days.

Jerome Bonaparte, notwithstanding his Imperial brother's neglect, is figuring away in the new world as a Prince of the new Dynasty.—Letters from Boston, dated August 28, say, that "His Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Bonaparte and his Lady, Princess Maria, arrived in town."

WAR-OFFICE,—17th. November 1804.

22d. Regt. L. Dragoons.—Cornet J. W. Wood, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gordon, promoted.

71st. *Foot*—James Stuart, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Buchan, promoted in the Royal African corps.

74th. Ditto—Brevet Major Macolm M'Pherson, from the 77th. Foot, to be Major, without purchase, vice Wallace, promoted in the 80th. Foot. Captain Hamilton M'Donnell Murray to be Major, without purchase, vice Swinton, promoted in the York Rangers.

80th. Ditto—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Wallace, from the 74th, Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Harness, deceased.

94th Ditto—Captain Henry Leicester, from the 3d. Dragoons, to be Captain of a company, vice Cockburne, who exchanges.